

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 3073

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1892.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Banks.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK
CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £3,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £50,000

LONDON : Head Office, 40, Threadneedle-Street, West End Office, 15, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA; CHINA, JAPAN
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT,
Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
Issues LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS FOR
COLLECTORS, and Transacts Banking and
Agency business generally, on terms to be had
on application.

E. W. RUTTER,
Manager.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,000,000
Subscribed Capital £500,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

D. Gillies, Esq. | Chow Tung Shing, Esq.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. | W. Wotton, Esq.
C. J. Hirst, Esq. | Kwan Ho Chuen, Esq.

Chief Manager,

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR,

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN
LONDON :

THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Esq.—Messrs. Deut,
Palmer & Co., Managers.
JOHN BUTTERY, Esq.—Messrs. John Buttery &
Co.
C. B. STUART-WORTLEY, Esq., M.P., for Hallam.
GEO. MUNRO, Manager.

Bankers:

London : The Alliance Bank (Ld.)
Scotland : The Commercial Bank of Scotland.

SHANGHAI,
ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

His Ex. Hui Fu Yen, | Lin Kuan King, Esq.
Ma Kee Ichong, Esq. | Chu Ming Sung, Esq.
Tong Wei Sung, Esq.
C. J. GALLOWAY, Manager.

Amoy—J. ANDERSON, Manager.

Yokohama—D. FRASER, Manager.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened. Money
received on Deposit. Drafts issued. Bills
purchased and collected. Advances made on
Securities or goods in neutral Godowns. Usual
Bank Agency business undertaken.

Interest for 12 months, 5 per Cent.

" 6 " 4 "

" 3 " 3 "

CURRENT ACCOUNTS 2.
For Rates of Interest for other periods apply
to the Manager.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1892.

Auctions.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE following Particulars and Conditions of
Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction,
to be held on

MONDAY,
the 22nd day of February, 1892, at 4 P.M.,
are published.

By Command, W. M. GOODMAN,
Acting Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 6th February, 1892.

[207]
Particulars and Conditions of the letting by
Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday,
the 22nd day of February, 1892, at 4 P.M.,
by Order of His Excellency the Governor, or One
of CROWN LAND, in the Colony of
Hongkong, for a term of 999 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No.	Name	Area	Boundary	Measurements.			Price
				N.	S.	E.	
1	LAND	MOUNTAIN	80	132	97	83	£5,171
				ft.	ft.	ft.	\$1 18

Intimations.

VICTORIA COLLEGE:

TERM BEGINS FRIDAY, 19th February.

CHINESE applicants for admission, accom-
panied by Guardians, must attend TO-
MORROW MORNING, at 8.30 a.m. and wait
in the Hall.

GEO. H. BATÉON WRIGHT, D.D.,
Head Master.

Hongkong, 13th February, 1892.

[202]

DIOCESAN SCHOOL AND ORPHANAGE.

SCHOOL DUTIES will be resumed on
MONDAY, the 2nd instant.

For terms, &c., apply to

THE HEADMASTER.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1892.

[216]

D. R. DENTON E. PETERSON,

AMERICAN DENTIST.

No. 9, CONNAUGHT HOUSE,
Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1892.

[215]

MISS STOLZ.

MANICURE, CHIROPODIST
AND MASSAGE.

No. 8, COLLEGE CHAMBERS,
Wynham Street.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1892.

[169]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

SPOON COMPETITION, on SATURDAY,

20th instant. Time, 3 p.m. Range, 200

and 500 yards. Position any.

ED. ROBINSON,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1892.

[40]

NOTICE.

THE YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIA-
TION, LIMITED.

BY a Resolution of the Board of Directors at
a Meeting held on the 9th day of February,
1892, the resolution passed at a Meeting held on
the 12th day of June, 1891, whereby the follow-
ing Shares numbered 2260/3018, 3019/3038,
5147/5157, 5857/5858 were duly declared to be
FORFEITED; and the resolution passed at a
Meeting held on the 25th day of June, 1891,
whereby the following Shares numbered
1962/1964, 4006, 6111/6128 were duly declared
to be FORFEITED; the forfeitures by those
resolutions respectively made, were rescinded.

By Order of the Directors.

W. S. JACKSON,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 9th February, 1892.

[124]

THE STRAITS-FIRE-INSURANCE COM-
PANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, SINGAPORE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above
Company will be CLOSED from the
3rd March to the 17th March, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ALEX. R. CATTO,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1892.

[199]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000, £83,333-35.
EQUAL TO \$318,000.00.
RESERVE FUND \$318,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. | LO YEUR MOON, Esq.
LOU TSO SIUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE-RISKS-on-GOODS, &c., taken
at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the
world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST,
Hongkong, 17th December, 1881.

[197]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED..... \$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS on CURRENT RATES on GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE—
No. 2, CHINAH ROAD WHARF,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1892.

[184]

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 29th instant.

By Order of the Managing Director,
E. C. HURLEY,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1892.

[184]

NOTICE.

THE WINES AND SPIRITS are selected by an Expert and the BEST BRANDS only are supplied.

HYDRAULIC ASCENDING ROOMS of the latest and most approved type convey

Auctions.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FOR SALE.

SADDLERY.

Jockey Whips, Driving Whips.

Saddle Bridles, Snaffle Bridles.

Racing Reins, Driving Reins.

Saddle Cloths, Weight Cloths, Pony Clothings.

Stirrup Webs, Headstalls, Cruppers, Martingales.

Halters, Hunting Crops, Flock Boots.

Silver-plated Racing Spurts.

Riding Boots, Jockey Boots, Boot Tops, Boot-top Liquid, Saddle Soap, Brown Leather Dressing.

Orders for Riding Breeches and Racing Colours should be sent in at once.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1892.

[207]

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1892.

[207]

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

HAVE just received from the well-known Galleries of Mr. Arthur Tooth and Mr. MacLean

The Haymarket, a very fine collection of HIGH CLASS ENGRAVINGS after Paintings

by distinguished Artists, of which the following is a selection—

MILITARY SUBJECTS.

The Roll Call—Miss Thompson.

Quatre Bras—do.

Balaclava—do.

Roxke's Death—Alphonse de Nouville.

Tel-el-Kebir—do.

News of Victory—Laslett J. Pott.

SPORTING SUBJECTS.

Woodcock Shooting—Chas. Whymper.

Partridge Shooting—do.

Grouse Shooting—Archibald MacWhitier.

Forward on! Forward on!—Thomas Blanks.

The Rolling Passion—S. E. Waller.

Landscape SUBJECTS.

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1892.

Intimations.

**DAKIN, BROS. OF CHINA,
LIMITED,
CHEMISTS, &c.
COD-LIVER OIL JELLY.**

THIS is a sweet and exceedingly palatable jelly easily digested and digested by the most delicate stomach. Children speedily grow fond of it and ask for more, and although it contains 50 per cent of the purest Cod Liver Oil, all baby taste and flavour is entirely covered.

In glass jars at 7 Cents.

COD-LIVER-OIL "GENUINE"
NORWEGIAN.

This is without exception the finest oil that can be produced. Great care is taken in selecting healthy livers only in its manufacture, and as we buy direct from the manufacturer, we are able to guarantee it "Genuine."

Per bottle, 75 Cents and \$1.25.

COD LIVER OIL EMULSION.

A form in which the oil may be taken without difficulty by delicate patients and children.

Per bottle, 5¢.

COD LIVER OIL EMULSION WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES (Lime and Soda).

A combination of great value in wasting diseases, especially of the Chest and Respiratory Organs.

Per bottle, \$1. Per dozen \$10.

BALSAM OF ANISEED AND LIQUORICE.

For the relief of all catarrhal complaints, such as Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness and Soreness of the Chest, &c.

In bottles, to Cents and \$1.

BALSAMIC COUGH LOZENGES.

A never failing remedy for Coughs.

In bottles, 10 Cents.

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEENS ROAD CENTRAL.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

WE invite attention to the following Brands, all of which are excellent quality and good value for the money.

The same being specially selected by our London House, and bought direct from the most noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best growths at moderate prices.

In ordering, it is only necessary to state the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted, and initial letter for quality desired.

PORTS. (For Invalids and general use).

Per doz. Per Case. Per Bot.

A Alta Douro, good quality, Green Capsule.....	\$1.00
B Vintage, sup. for quality, Red C. capsule.....	1.10
C Fine Old Vinty, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule.....	1.25
D Very Fine Old Vinty, extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled).....	1.50
SHERRIES:	
A Delicate' Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule.....	6
B Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule.....	7.50
C Manxina, Pale Natural Sherry, White Capsule.....	1.00
CC Superior Old Dry Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule.....	1.10
D Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice old Wine, White Seal Capsule.....	1.10
E Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very fine quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled).....	1.25
CLARETS:	
A Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule.....	4
B St. Estephe, Red Capsule.....	4.50
C St. Julian, Red Capsule.....	7
D La Rose, Red Capsule.....	11
MADEIRA, HOCK AND CHAMPAGNES.	
FULL PARTICULARS OF THE VARIOUS BRANDS IN STOCK ON APPLICATION.	
Per doz. Per Case. Per Bot.	
BRANDY:	
A Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule.....	\$1.20
B Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule.....	1.40
C Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule.....	1.75
D Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac.....	2.50
SCOTCH WHISKY:	
A Thorne's Blend, White Capsule.....	8
B Watson's Glenorchy, Mellow Blend, Blue Capsule with Name and Trade Mark..	0.75
C Watson's A.B.C. Glenlivet, Red Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark.....	0.75
D Watson's H K D Blend of the Finest Scotch Malt Whiskies, Violet Capsule to E Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule.....	1.00
IRISH WHISKY:	
A John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule.....	8
B John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule.....	1.00
C John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule.....	1.10
Genuine Bourbon Whisky, fine old, Red Capsule, with Name.....	1.00
GIN:	
A Fine Old Tom, White Capsule.....	4.50
B Fine Unsweetened, White Capsule.....	4.50
C Fine A. V. H. Geneva.....	3.50
RUM:	
Fine Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule.....	12
Good Leeward Island.....	\$1.50 per Gallon.
LIQUEURS:	
Benedictine Maraschino Curacao, Herminie's Cherry Cordial Chartreuse, Dr. Siegenth. Angostura Bitter, &c.	
PRICES ON APPLICATION.	

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 18 February, 1892.

For Sale.

NOW READY.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" FOR 1892.

THIS Valuable Work, with many NEW ADDITIONS and IMPROVEMENTS, IS NOW READY.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

Orders for Copies of THE "HONGKONG DIRECTORY" may be sent to the following Agents:—

HONGKONG.—Mr. W. Brewer.

".....Messrs. Blackhead & Co.

".....Messrs. Heuermann, Herbst & Co.

".....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited.

".....The Hongkong Trading Co., Ltd.

".....Man Yu Tong, Hollywood Road.

MACAO.—Messrs. A. do Melo & Co.

AMOY.—Mr. N. Moale.

FORMOSA.—Mr. G. Poole.

FOOCHOW.—Mr. H. W. Churchill.

SHANGHAI.—Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited.

& NORTH.—Shanghai.

JAPAN.—Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited.

YOKOHAMA.

BANGKOK.—Rev. S. J. Smith.

SINGAPORE.—Messrs. Amédée Prince & Co.

PARIS.—Messrs. Amédée Prince & Co.

LONDON.—Messrs. Amédée Prince & Co.

or to

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" Office,

Pedder's Hill,

Hongkong, January 23rd 1892.

WE invite attention to the following Brands, all of which are excellent quality and good value for the money.

The same being specially selected by our London House, and bought direct from the most noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best growths at moderate prices.

In ordering, it is only necessary to state the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted, and initial letter for quality desired.

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A Alta Douro, good quality, Green Capsule.....

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C Manxina, Pale Natural Sherry, White Capsule.....

CC Superior Old Dry Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule.....

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Genuine Bourbon Whisky, fine old, Red Capsule, with Name.....

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B Fine Unsweetened, White Capsule.....

C Fine A. V. H. Geneva.....

RUM:

Fine Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule.....

Good Leeward Island.....

LIQUEURS:

Benedictine Maraschino Curacao, Herminie's Cherry Cordial Chartreuse, Dr. Siegenth. Angostura Bitter, &c.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

Hongkong, 18 February, 1892.

lengths. Coming down the straight for the second time round, the field took close order, and at the six furlongs post Mr. Hough brought up the favorite and after a brief struggle deprived Baccarat of premier position, facing the hill with a three lengths lead. At the Black Rock the Ewe shayer was four lengths in advance of Reciprocal, and maintaining this advantage to the end, he repeated his last year's victory with consummate ease. Viper, hard ridden by Mr. Reynell, got rid of Baccarat after a tremendous tussle, and coming very strong, at last just missed beating his stable companion for second place. Time 4 min. 29 sec.

THE VALLEY STAKES, Sweepstakes of \$5 each, with \$100 added for winner, and \$50 for and pony, for subscription stakes of this season, 1891-92, only weight for inches. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Burnside's cr. Parmesan, 1stst. 1lb.....

Mr. Master 1. Mr. Peel's gr. Solace, 1stst. 1lb. Mr. Hough 2

Mr. Darling's br. Porpoise, 1stst. 1lb. Mr. Oslebar 3

Mr. G. H. Potts' br. Rialto, 1stst. 1lb. Mr. Reynell 0

Mr. Barker's bl. Camberley, 1stst. 1lb.

Mr. Taylor's gr. Partisan, 1stst. 1lb. Mr. Taylor 3

Mr. Twain's br. Cachet d' Or, 1stst. 1lb.

Mr. Wayfoong's ch. Chestnut, 1stst. 1lb.

Mr. Green o.

Mr. Wayfoong's br. Walnut, 1stst. 1lb.

Mr. Contis o.

Mr. Wayfoong's br. Bold Heart, 1stst. 1lb.

Mr. Gedge o.

Mr. Peel's gr. Twilly-llywng, 1stst. 1lb.

Mr. Sampson o.

Mr. Barker's bl. Camber

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1892.

Inquiry is then made and it is found that the "boy" who is doing his six months hard labour in the overcrowded Arbuthnot Road dungeons, had a written reference when taken on, and a good one too. "How, then?" it is asked, "could a thief get a good character?" The answer is simple: When the cring one was dismissed from his last situation without a character he went along to a friend, and after living on him or rather on his employer for some weeks in a seedy quarter of some fashionable top-side residence, borrowed some of his references, applied for a "piggin," and got it. He was at this mentioned in the document, and the lady of the house had no means of knowing that the well-dressed applicant was an impostor—a veritable wolf in sheep's clothing. And so the "boy piggin" is run here and all over the Far East and nothing of a thoroughly practical nature has been done to weed out the black sheep who are carrying on a swindling business in the private houses and commercial establishments and vessels of the hated *fan-kwei*. From time to time abortive attempt have been made to establish registry offices for servants in this colony, but after a short existence they have disappeared, much to the annoyance of the promoters and much to the amusement of the boys' cooks, chivie-cooies, *et hoc genus omne*. Knowing from past experience that we in common with others are "queered" wholesale by our servants; it was with feelings of joy and hope of reform that, the other day, we read the following announcement:

SERVANTS' REGISTRY.
An office for this purpose has been opened on the Upper Floor of the Institute, and those who desire to avail themselves of all classes will be in attendance daily (Sundays excepted) to all communications to be addressed "Servants' Registry," Ice-House Lane.
Fee for intervention, payable in advance, \$1.
The undersigned have pleasure in recommending this Agency—
G. DE CHAMPAUX,
C. P. CHATER,
LIVE SING,
ST. C. MICHAELSEN,
A. G. ROWAN,
O. H. SIMONS,
GRANVILLE SHARP.

When we thought the office was in fair working order a reporter was "told off" to investigate, in the hope of gathering tidings for the public. But alas! we were once more doomed to disappointment, for it was found that the one thing which would quash the pernicious custom of loaning references—a photo of the man mentioned in the character, pasted on the reverse side—is not a hard-and-fast rule at the new establishment. Furthermore, the general public have not been invited to send servants who though deserving are without characters—and most of them are so—to the office in order that their status as respectable members of society may be certified by the manager of our latest enterprise. The office is, therefore, practically useless. If the officer in charge were in touch with the police; if, too, every servant engrossed from the office had a photo attached to his credentials, and if the manager would, for a moderate sum, say a couple of dollars, inquire into the antecedents of any servant sent to him, then the Registry Office would be of real use and might be very generally patronised, and result in a number of swell light-fingered gentrified taking flight to fresh fields and pastures new. Although Europeans in the neighbouring ports may not relish the prospect of their labour market being flooded with the off-sounding of Hongkong native society, yet they could hardly blame us for looking after our own interests to the best of our ability. It has never yet been done in a practical manner, but that is no reason why we should not reform in these latter degenerate days, for there is hope while there's life, and Hongkong, although fairly "busted" still has a kick in it and may yet resurrect in most astounding manner. Let us hope so.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)
SAN FRANCISCO, JANUARY 16th.
THE GREAT ELECTION.

This will be a busy year in American politics. A President and Vice President are to be elected, and the 356 members who are to constitute the House of Representatives of the Fifty-third Congress are also to be chosen. Not far from a third of the eighty-eight Senators of that Congress, too, are to be elected by Legislature, and are to be chosen this year. A few of the Senators whose terms begin next year have been elected by Legislatures selected in 1891, but the majority of them are yet to be chosen, and are to depend for their election on Legislatures to be provided for this year. Moreover, most of the States will elect Governors and other State officers in the year which has just begun. The popular vote of the country for President in 1888 was 1,204,488. It was 1,040,601 in 1884 and 1,139,581 in 1888, and nearly, if not quite 12,500,000 men will go to the polls in the presidential contest which will be decided on November 8th next.

It is reported that Cleveland is about to write a letter saying that he cannot accept the nomination for President unless it shall be tendered to him by a unanimous vote.

THE READING SEA QUESTION.

The Reading Sea controversy has been placed in course of early and amicable adjustment, and the result will not fail to be a vindication of Secretary Blaine's diplomatic skill and sagacity. The United States is the only nation of the world which is liquidating its national debt, and the only one which has more money in the treasury than the government needs for current expenses. Since 1874 the public debt of Europe has increased by the enormous sum of \$10,000,000,000. The debt of France alone since the close of the Franco-German war has increased by about \$3,000,000,000, while Russia has added to her indebtedness during the same period an equal sum and now is borrowing more.

It is a significant fact that a great many of the immigrants from Europe who are now arriving say that they have been induced to emigrate through the fear that there will be a war in Europe next year. Whether these immigrants really know anything about the prospect of war may be questioned, but it would seem clear that where there is a general fear among the people that war is imminent, there must be some foundation for it. The leading nations of continental Europe are under such a heavy strain to preserve their military establishment that it would not be surprising if they were to seek relief in war. If so they would be prompted by the hope that a war would so far settle international European questions; then there would no longer be any necessity for the maintenance of large standing armies for the preservation of peace.

The renomination of Senator Sherman, in Ohio, which is equivalent to a re-election, must be regarded as one of the most notable of recent political victories. It looked for a time as if he would surely be defeated, and his success goes to show that he is a man of superior strength. He is not and never has been a popular man in the general meaning of the words. His temperament is not adapted to the work of making and holding friends on personal grounds. The charge that he is cold cannot be denied. That is to say, he is impulsive, and does not understand the art of flattery and familiarity which so appeal to many public men. It is doubtful if he ever went a step out of his way to make himself agreeable to anybody for political purposes. The

claims of private friendship have never influenced him in any of his official actions. He has appreciated the services of his supporters, of course, and has reciprocated them in a dignified and self-respecting manner; but he has never played the demagogue in the least to promote his plans and ambitions. His antagonists have always had the advantage of him in that respect, and yet he has always finally beaten them.

Up to the end of the year just past the payments made to General Grant and his widow by the publishers of his memoirs aggregated \$42,455.28, with \$3,000 more to be paid soon after January 1st. In comparison with such figures all other rewards of literary work seem very small, and the prospect is that within ten years of the day of publication this book will have yielded a revenue of not less than \$500,000 to its author and his heirs. Professional men of letters are simply not in the race with the greatest military leader of his country in the matter of money-making from the products of his pen.

The recent outbreak on the Kansas border is merely the continuation of a feud that started several years ago. In the beginning the difficulty pertained to the location of a county-seat, that most prolific source of strife and trouble in a new country; but it soon assumed the form of a vendetta in which private enmity took the place of public zeal, and the laws were virtually abdicated to the conditions of mob rule. Murders have been committed from time to time on both sides, and each new crime has served to further inflame the people. When efforts have been made to punish any of the guilty parties in a legal and proper way, failure has invariably ensued. The court has proved to be powerless for the enforcement of justice, and there has been practically no protection for life and no means of preventing violence and preventing bloodshed. There are not many people living in the locality, but they are sufficiently numerous to keep up constant tumult and to disgrace the State with a series of loose and violent performances.

A grand project is to be brought before Congress presently by Representative Chipman, of Michigan, and will by him be urged upon the committee on Foreign Affairs, of which he is a member. It involves the construction of a canal around Niagara. Falls on the American side and the building of a ship canal across the State of New York from that point to the Hudson River, so that vessels from the lakes can pass through to the ocean. The canal would be about 150 feet wide and would have to be 20 feet deep in order to accommodate the large vessels of the Lakes. The cost of such a canal would be anywhere from \$50,000,000 to three times as much.

While the authorities at Washington have been wrestling with the possibility of war with China, there is gathering very much nearer a war cloud which may prove even more serious than the Chinese matter. The Garza rebellion, which has thrown the section on both sides of the Mexican border into such a fever of excitement during the past few weeks, is fast assuming grave proportions. The United States troops were sent to protect our territory from being made the base of hostile operations against a friendly country, have met with resistance from Garza's band and one soldier has been killed. Although but meagre intelligence has been received from the seat of trouble for some days, enough is known to make it certain that the small force of regular troops in the disturbed section is in active pursuit of the outlaws, but as Garza's followers greatly outnumber the soldiers and are believed to be in a very desperate mood, it is just possible that the troops are in a much more perilous position than are the revolutionaries. Far removed from possible reinforcements, it is very probable that in attempting to capture Garza or disperse his band the regulars themselves may be defeated.

All advised agree in reporting that the followers of the reckless rebel are rapidly increasing in numbers, and that he is abundantly provided with money and supplies. From this it is argued that the rebellion has the active support and countenance of a large class in Mexico, and at the proper moment the real aims of the movement will be revealed. It is believed that Garza is but an agent used to conceal the identity of the real promoters of the rebellion. There is no doubt that some dissatisfaction with the movement on the northern border is but poorly concealed in many quarters. In addition to the powerful personal enemies General Diaz has made in establishing order, it is a well known fact that the Clericals are bitter opponents of his administration. The recent violent measures taken against the clergy in several States have tended to increase the antagonism of the Conservatives, and it is not improbable that the money supplies of Garza come from that source.

In spite of the great and phenomenal prosperity of the country during the year just closed, it is an interesting fact that the number of miles of railroad built was smaller than during any year since 1885. Only 4,003 miles of new railroads were constructed. This is a decrease of 1,574 miles from the preceding year. The largest mileage in any State was 232 in Pennsylvania. Then follow next in their order Georgia, Washington and South Carolina, with 244, 220, and 212 miles respectively. The State of Kansas, which produced an phenomenal in everything else, was perfectly content with only two miles of new railroad, and in a number of States not a single rail was laid.

This is quite as important an indicator of the prosperity of the country as are great crops and busy workshops. It is a sign that the attempt to build railroads before there is a demand for them has been abandoned. The activity in this branch of business was so remarkable for many years that the needs of the country were not only met but anticipated. Consequently a large portion of even this small construction has been short lines, merely branches from the large and important roads. This process will probably be confined for some years, as there seems to be very little demand for new lines.

MEDICAL GOSSIP.

The doctors have for the moment the place of honor by reason of their discoveries and their disinterested labors in the cause of humanity. It is true that healing is their business, and we have as much right to expect from them new means of ameliorating human suffering as to expect from a civil engineer, a watchmaker, an electrician or other specialist improvements or inventions more or less related to his profession. In the case of Koch and other physicians who have discovered or endeavored to discover the bacilli that are the causes of various diseases, their labors are due to the initiative of Pasteur, who is not a physician, and for that reason finds it hard to be forgiven by many of the more exacting members of the medical faculty. To go a little further back, the germs of all these discoveries is found in the system of vaccination, for small-pox prostrated by Jenner, who builded better than he knew. Jenner conceived the plan of finding in a poison its own antidote, without being aware that his method was to be the key to the cure of a wide range of the most dangerous maladies. It is only strange that nearly a century elapsed before his system had all the consequences logically to be expected from it.

It is not generally known that Mart, the Habsburg revolutionary, dispatched some few

soon by Charlotte Corday, was a physician, and that he had a certain success in treating consumption. It is recited of him that he cured a lady of this disease in its advanced stages and that her gratitude to him knew no bounds. Unfortunately he was enticed into politics and prevented from pursuing his studies further in a direction that might have made his memory revered instead of detested. For some reason doctors seem to drift naturally towards radicalism, perhaps because their profession tends to render them sceptical. In Brazil and the Argentine Republic they have shown themselves decidedly ambitious. The celebrated Dr. Charlot is a radical whose principles verge on the revolutionary. Clemenceau gave up his medical practice years ago to devote himself to politics, and though he is a man of great talent and a brilliant orator his political efforts have not contributed to his personal advancement or been of great benefit to his country. Besides Clemenceau there are forty to fifty physicians in the French Chamber of Deputies. Do they participate more or less in public life in all countries, but not to the same extent. In South America men of education are comparatively rare, and after the lawyers, the doctors do most naturally into public life, often to their great profit financially. It is probably on account of their intimate knowledge of the human frame, which leads them sometimes to think that they have discovered the secret of life or the living principle, that physicians are so often free-thinkers, and from extreme liberalism in religion to extreme radicalism in politics—but a sinner.

Diseases were suppressed in ancient times to be caused directly by the displeasure of the gods, a belief that has not disappeared from the mind of savage tribes. Evil spirits also played their part, and these beliefs were connected more or less intimately. Hence the intervention of priests and kings, to whom attached sacred character, and the idea that the latter could cure by a virtue which prevailed until a recent date. The faith in the healing principle presumed to emanate from the royal person was really part and parcel of the religion in the divine right of kings, that is, their right to rule regardless of the wishes of their subjects. From all these causes came that mixture of superstition, metaphysics and medicine that characterized the practice of the healing art in the middle ages, when doctors wore gowns and a special form of head-covering and talk indiscriminately of law, religion, astrology, and medicine. Astrologers made health and longevity to depend on the constellations, witches and sorcerers on occult causes, and both dealt to a certain extent in remedies that depended rather on tradition than on science. From all these gurus, with something of the druggist and the barber—who were in those old times more or less connected with medicine—shewn in, came the full fledged physician of today.

It is scarcely two hundred years since the physician can be said to have been formed on modern models. Before that epoch doctors worked in the dark, understanding the causes of disease and the human system imperfectly. The Greek physicians Galen and Hippocrates depended largely on nature and on a series of remedies that they had formulated probably from tradition and the popular practice of previous ages, to which they may have added something. The Roman system of medicine was full of superstition. As to that of the middle ages, it was honeycombed with astrology and sorcery. It was not till the middle of the seventeenth century that Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood, and not until after the beginning of this that Jenner introduced his method of vaccination as a preventive of the smallpox. A little later Læsanc invented the stethoscope, which owes its origin to a singular incident. Having as a patient a lady suffering from a pulmonary trouble, and not wishing to apply his ear to the chest in the usual manner, he hastily made a tube of paper, which surprised him by its efficiency. Hence the instrument in the form in which it is used to day. A person need not be profoundly versed in anatomy and physiology to understand what vast improvements in medicine and surgery were suggested to practical science by the discoverers of Harvey and Jenner.

Every sensible physician relies to a great extent on the recuperative powers of the patient. He leaves as much as possible to nature, knowing perfectly well that a portion of her beneficial work will be accredited to his medical skill. There have been in the profession some physicians who have been inclined to exaggerate this automatic branch of the healing art, and among them the German Stahl, who called his system "animalism," and the Scotch doctor Brown, both eminent practitioners of the last century. Dr. Brown called his method "stimulation," and its leading principle seems to have been to nourish the vital principle by means of liquors containing a greater or smaller percentage of alcohol, or by the use of less active stimulants, such as aromatic substances. The practical use of tonics as a preventive is universally regarded as beneficial by modern hygienists.

As to the discovery that bacteria and bacilli, which always exist in greater or less numbers in earth, air and water, are the cause of the greater part of the diseases that afflict humanity, we wonder, as we do in regard to most discoveries and inventions, why nobody ever thought of it before. It has been known from an indefinite period that the body is full of parasites and that there are living germs in the elements. It has been long known that there are no insects so minute but that a host of insects more minute live on them and in their tissues. Even non-professional observers, hundreds or thousands of years ago, discovered the intimate connection between the malady emanating from marshes or stagnant water and typhus, typhoid or putrid fevers, the name having varied according to the epoch. Yet men have gone on age after age making their homes in and by swamps and stagnant ponds, which the authorities took no trouble to drain, the physicians not seeming to know the truth or not troubling themselves to make it public. The world had to wait for a generation of Spencers, Huxleys, Tyndals, Pasteurs and Kochs before these germs of knowledge could develop into practical form. Humanity is to be congratulated that the truth has come at last. If we cannot always cure we can at least hedge ourselves around with preventives. When there is an epidemic of typhoid-fever in a French garrison it is almost immediately traced to an old well or some pond of stagnant water of which the soldiers had drunk, often contrary to orders. This is only one example. It is a beginning. Is mankind to arrive at an epoch when the human frame, properly defended against the insidious bacilli, will wear out equally and evenly in every part and finally crumble into a mass of shapeless dust like the deacon's one-hoss shay described by Holmes?—*S. N. Chronicle*.

To-day's Advertisements.

WOODYEAR'S AUSTRALIAN CIRCUS AND WILD WEST SHOW.



TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT. (THURSDAY) February 18th.

ANOTHER GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

THE FASHIONABLE RESORT OF HONGKONG.

OPEN EVERY EVENING, at 8 p.m.

CONSTANT CHANGES.

GREAT PANTOMIME OF "THE FOUR LOVERS."

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—

Boxes of 6 Chairs	\$0.00
Single Chair in Box	1.50
Dress Circle Chairs	1.00
Stalls, Carpeted Seats	50
Pit (Chinese only)	20

Professor VALAZIE will probably make his BALLOON ASCENT at the Racecourse,

on THURSDAY next.

MADAME WOODYEAR, } Proprietors.
W. HARLAND, } General Agent.
S. REICH, } Business Manager.
Hongkong, 18th February, 1892. [218]

S. JOHN LODGE
OF HONGKONG.
No. 618, S.C.

A NECESSARY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, THIS EVENING, the 18th instant, at 8 for 8.30 o'clock precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 18th February, 1892. [213]

VICTORIA LODGE
HONGKONG, No. 1026.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street on MONDAY, the 22nd inst., at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Hongkong, 18th February, 1892. [219]

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW. THE Company's Steamship

"NAMOA."

Captain Goddard, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 21st February, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 18th February, 1892. [217]

FOR SINGAPORE.

"ARGUS."

Captain E. Johnson, will be despatched for the above Port on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GEO. R. STEVENS & CO., Hongkong, 18th February, 1892. [220]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SINGAPORE, HAVRE, LONDON, HAMBURG AND ANTWERP. THE Steamship

"RADNORSHIRE."

Captain F. Davies, R.N.R., will be despatched as above on or about the 10th March.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DODWELL, CARLILL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th February, 1892. [239]

SEQUAH'S LAST WEEK.

SAT

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1892.

Commercial.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.—157 per cent premium, sales.

The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £4.00 paid up, 37 per cent. div., sellers.

The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares, \$180 per share, buyers.

The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—\$10 per share, sales and sellers.

The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits Ltd.—Founders' shares, \$185 per share, sales and sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884, R.—24 per cent. premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884, C.—2 per cent. premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E.—14 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$90 per share, sellers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$61 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 255 per share, sales and buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$101 per share, sales and buyers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—\$102, buyers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$305 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$90 per share, buyers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$34 per share, sales and sellers.

China and Manilla Steam Ship Company—38 per share, sellers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—25 per cent. discount, sales and sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$37 per share, sales and buyers.

The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$86 per cent. premium, sellers.

Geo. Fewick & Co., Limited—\$14 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$50 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per-cent. Debentures—\$301.

The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—\$8 per share, buyers.

The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Limited—nominal.

The Shamoon Hotel Co., Limited—\$10, sellers.

Punjum and Sunghee Dua Samantan Mining Co.—\$2 per share, buyers.

The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—65 cents per share, sellers.

Inuris Mining Co., Limited—\$7 per share, sellers.

The Balmain Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$1 per share, nominal.

Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—\$335 per share, sales and sellers.

The Jellico Mining and Trading Co., Limited—5r per share, sales and buyers.

The Shalma Tin Mining Co., Limited—40 cents per share, sellers.

London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.—/10, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$160 per share, sellers.

Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$34 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$19 per share, buyers.

Crucksbank & Co., Limited—nominal.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$7 per share, sales and sellers.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$10 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$70 per share, sales and buyers.

The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$23 per share, buyers.

The Lubuk Planting Co., Limited—\$2 per share, sales.

The China-Norco Co., Limited—nominal.

H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$3 per share, sales and sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$60 per share, sales and sellers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$117 per share, sales and sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$120 per share, nominal.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$77 per share, ex. div., buyers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$7 per share.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$10 per share, nominal.

The Green Island Cement Co.—\$14 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$5 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—\$25 per share, nominal.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$55 per share, sellers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. /111
Bank Bills, on demand /111
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight /111
Credits at 4 months' sight /300
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight /301

ON PARIS—Bank, Bills, on demand 371
Credits, at 4 month's sight 370
On India, T. T. /191
On Demand /20

ON SHANGHAI—Bank, T. T. 72
Private, 10 days' sight 72

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. & Mrs. Armstrong, Mr. and Miss Bredin.

Miss Armstrong, Dr. and Mrs. Burnside.

Mr. J. C. Barnard, M. E. Thomas.

Mr. G. Buckle, Mr. H. J. Chambers.

Major & Mrs. Chapman, Mr. H. Hughes.

Mr. S. H. Cohen, Mr. John G. Wright.

Mr. A. P. Crowley, Mr. G. B. Batchelor.

Mr. George, Mr. A. E. Batchelor.

Mr. Douglas Dicks, Mr. & Mrs. C. C. Cohen.

Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Dix, Mr. H. G. Grafton.

Mr. Edwin A. Dix, Rev. A. F. Hall.

Mr. Wm. Fred. Dik, Mr. Godfrey Ido.

Mr. & Mrs. Jas. J. Davie, Mr. L. Judell.

Com. R. D. Hitchcock, Mr. J. Kinghorn.

Mrs. R. D. Hitchcock, Mr. Robt. Lyall.

Mrs. Hitchcock, Mr. A. B. McKeon.

Mr. F. Jager, Mr. & Mrs. J. J. Morrison.

Maria de Mazzilie, Mr. T. Mitchell.

Mr. James McWilliams, Mr. J. Odell.

Col. & Mrs. Mulroy, Mr. J. P. Hob.

Jamie, Capt. A. H. Thomas.

Capt. E. Ortiz, Mr. J. Riach.

Mrs. Ruston, Mr. F. II. Sawyer.

Capt. & Mrs. De Tocqueville, Capt. Tilley.

Mrs. Orr, Mr. & Mrs. J. T. Stevens.

Mr. & Mrs. L. T. Taylor, Master Driver Taylor.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Natal*, with the French mail of the 22nd ultimo, left Singapore on the morning of the 18th inst., and may be expected here on the 25th.

THE GERMAN MAIL.

The Norddeutscher Lloyd Co.'s steamer *Nekar*, with the German mail of the 18th ultimo, left Singapore on the 15th instant at 8 p.m., and may be expected here on the 21st.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamer *Wiegang* left Singapore on the 10th instant, and is due here to-day.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Steamship Co.'s steamer *Empress of Japan*, left Vancouver on the afternoon of the 14th instant for Yokohama and Hongkong, and is due at Yokohama on the 28th.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The F. & A. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Monmouth* left Port Douglas on the 10th instant, and may be expected here on the 20th.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The China Shippers' Mutual S. N. Co.'s steamer *Chingwo*, from London and Liverpool, left Singapore on the 13th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 20th.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Tidwoman* left Singapore on the afternoon of the 15th inst., and is due here on the 22nd.

The steamer *Merry*, from Glasgow and Liverpool, left Probolinggo on the 16th instant, and is due here on the 27th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Thistle* left Bombay on the 12th instant, and may be expected here on the 11th proximo.

The Chinese Shippers' Mutual S. N. Co.'s steamer *Katow*, from London and Liverpool, passed the port of the 10th instant, and may be considered due at Singapore on or about the 1st March.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Brindisi* left London for this port on the 17th ultimo.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

PALLAS, British gunboat, Commander Angus MacLeod, R.N., 17th February, —Takao 15th February.

NANCHANG, British steamer, 1,062, R. Morgan, 15th Feb., —Canton 15th February, General—Butterfield & Swire.

MANDJOUR, Russian cruiser, 1,700, Captain V. Brandt, 18th February.—Amoy 18th February.

LOMARDY, British steamer, 1,570, Francis Cole, 11th Feb., —Bombay 10th Jan., and Singapore 11th Feb., General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

TETARTOS, German steamer, 1,570, W. Bretting, 17th Feb., —Surabaya 8th Feb., Sugar—Siemens & Co.

TEVIOT, British steamer, 1,375, Wm. Waring, 12th Feb., —Saigon 9th Feb., Rice.—Wo Kee.

TORRINGTON, British steamer, 1,653, Geo. R. Berwick, and Feb., —Hamburg, v/d Touron 31st January, Coal and General—Dodwell, Carrill & Co.

TAICHOW, British steamer, 862, R. Unsworth, 13th Feb., —Moj 6th Feb., Coal—Scottish Oriental S. Co.

COLONIAL, British steamer, 3,803, W. M. Smith, 11th Feb., —San Francisco 16th Jan., and Yokohama 6th Feb., Mails and General—O. & S. S. Co.

PILLOW FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stapani, —Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

POLLUX, German a/cr., 1,520, H. F. Holt, 15th Jan., —Portland, v/d Victoria, and Moj 10th Jan., Flour and Matches.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

SAIDEE, British yacht, R.Y.S., 38, C. McDonald, 10th February.—Nagasaki 3rd February.—Order.

SUSSEX, British a/cr., 1,520, H. F. Holt, 15th Jan., —Portland, v/d Victoria, and Moj 10th Jan., Flour and Matches.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

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